



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1909.

How a network of three great inter-related railroad syndicates monopolize and control the vast bituminous coal industry of West Virginia and Ohio, giving special favors to the coal mines in which they are interested and preventing the opening of new mines or obstructing the business of such mines if their owners insist on opening them, is shown in a report made public Monday by the interstate commerce commission on an investigation it has been making of the bituminous coal monopoly in the region mentioned. As a whole the coal monopoly was known as the Trunk Line Syndicate, and, according to the report, it had in its control practically all the various roads concerned and took care that few or no other mines were opened up. People owning coal lands along the lines of the roads, the interstate commerce commission investigation showed, who sought to open up mines and asked the roads to build spur tracks to their properties, were turned down in all but three or four cases. And where the monopoly, for one reason or another, thought it the part of wisdom not to refuse the requests for track facilities made by certain owners of coal properties, care was taken that the track facilities did little good when obtained. According to the report, the legality of the relations of the railroads to the coal companies in the region named is open to very serious question in the light of the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court holding constitutional the commodities clause of the Hepburn law. It appears that the railroads have not merely purchased stock in the coal companies, which they seem warranted in doing under the Supreme Court decision, but they have become directly interested in the coal companies and have made large advances of money to these companies to enable them to open up and operate their mines. Hence under the decision of the Supreme Court the companies ought to be barred from transporting over their lines the output of the mines in question.

CAPTAIN HAINS was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree at Flushing, N. Y., yesterday afternoon by the jury which tried him for killing William E. Annis at the Bay-side Yacht Club, Flushing, N. Y., August 15, 1908. The verdict was influenced by the instructions of Judge Garrison, who presided at the trial, and who charged the jurors that they could, if they so desired, find the prisoner guilty in a degree of manslaughter. The unwritten law nor the insanity plea availed and unless a new trial is secured or something else intervenes Hains will have to serve a term in prison—even as much as twenty years. If ever a man deserved killing Annis was the man and Hains the proper executioner, but it is written "Thou shalt not kill."

It is said in Washington that one whisper from the White House, indicating that President Taft will insist on downward revision of the tariff, would give a decisive and important victory over the Senate finance committee which insists upon raising the duties. Many are convinced that the slightest intimation from President Taft would overthrow Mr. Aldrich and his committee and result in genuine reduction all along the line in the pending tariff bill. It is admitted with regret, however, that no suggestion from the White House is expected. All hope of assistance from that direction has been abandoned, although Mr. Taft undoubtedly called Congress in extra session to revise the tariff downward.

As heretofore stated Attorney General Wickersham has rendered an opinion to the effect that a national bank has the right to make a contract to insure its assets. This is simply beating about the bush. The form of insurance proposed now is voluntary, but it is remarked that insurance by one bank will force all others in its territory to insure, making it in the end practically compulsory. It will be remembered that the last national democratic platform contained a plank for a government guarantee of deposits in national banks.

PRESIDENT TAFT may well ask himself why he convened an extra session of Congress in presence of the successful man over Senators Aldrich and his stand-pat followers to defeat the president's expressed policy and purpose in a reduction of duties.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, May 12.

"Pretender" and "Importer" were the terms applied today by Baron Louis Amburgey, Charge d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in referring to John Orb, the Painesville, Ohio, machinist, who yesterday disappeared after declaring that he was the long missing Grand Duke of Tuscany, cousin of the Emperor of Austria.

The observer in charge of the coast

and geodetic observatory, at Onchilham, Md., reports the record of a distant earthquake at 7:08 p. m. yesterday. The tremor had a duration of about thirty-five minutes. The record indicates that the earthquake was of distant origin.

President Taft is playing golf this afternoon at Chevy Chase with Walter J. Travis, world's champion, as his partner and General Clarence Edwards and E. Otis Houtman, of Washington, as their opponents.

The president sent the following nominations to the Senate today: To be ambassadors.—Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to Turkey; William Woodville Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to Russia.—To be consuls general.—Charles Denby, of Indiana, at Vienna, Austria; William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin, at Hong Kong, China; Amos P. Wilder, of Wisconsin, at Shanghai, China. To be judge advocate general with rank of brigadier general, George B. Davis.

Senator Gallinger announced in the Senate today that he had received many letters from his New Hampshire constituents asking that the duty on wheat be reduced from 30 cents to 10 cents a bushel. He filed two such letters today.

Rather than undergo a serious surgical operation, Bartholomew T. Moore, a bricklayer, today jumped from the fourth story window of George Washington Hospital. His skull was crushed on the concrete pavement and he died instantly.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, chairman of the military affairs committee, today introduced a bill providing that when a cadet at the Military Academy shall have finished three years of his course his successor may be appointed. This looks to an increase in the number of officers of the army.

Senator Watson, of Rhode Island, today introduced a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the purpose of acquiring the land upon which to run an avenue from the Peace Monument at the foot of the Capitol grounds to the New Union Station.

The scout cruiser Chester with the Librarian Commission aboard, arrived at Monrovia from St. Vincent on May 8. The announcement of the arrival of the ship by the Librarian Commission was made by the Librarian Commission.

For the same reason it is expected that only meagre reports will be received from time to time of the work of the commission which will be for several weeks.

A thorough investigation will be made by the Librarian Commission of the riot reported from Colon, which resulted in the killing of C. M. Abbott, an American electrician employed on the Panama Canal, and an American negro laborer, Panama policeman held responsible for the slaying, having crossed into the zone to effect the rescue of a number of their companions who had been arrested on a charge of creating a disturbance.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, May 12.

SENATE.—When the preliminaries had been disposed of, the Senate today resumed consideration of tariff duties on common window glass. The question at issue was the adoption of the Cummins amendment which proposed reductions in the duties as fixed by the Aldrich bill. Senator Simmons presented an amendment fixing the rates at a figure even lower than those proposed by the Cummins amendment.

"About the same as the rates in the Wilson-Gorman law," observed Senator Aldrich, after Mr. Simmons' amendment had been read. "I do not know," answered Mr. Simmons. Then he explained that he adopted the rate suggested by W. R. Jones, a West Virginia window-glass manufacturer, in a letter to the ways and means committee of the House. Mr. Simmons said he knew it had been said that Jones was a democrat and more or less of a free-trader but he was disposed, in view of the fact that Jones was a manufacturer, to accept his judgement.

Denouncing the tobacco trust, Senator Paynter, of Kentucky, said the tobacco combination is a commercial pirate carrying a black flag, dealing death and destruction to all competitors in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and reducing those who grow it to penury and want.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session today, having adjourned on Monday till Thursday.

TELEGRAPHIC REVITIES.—The Consolidated Coal Company, of Baltimore, has announced that it has taken over the capital stock of the Fairmont Coal Company and four other concerns, with a combined capital of \$20,000,000.

Secretary Wilson of Agriculture made a personal inspection of the Chicago packing house plants today in order to see whether the government regulations governing the killing and dressing of meats are being strictly observed.

A telegram was received by the strike officials at Baltimore conducting the strike of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad machinists, today, calling out the machinists at the Riverside shops. The Baltimore & Ohio officials are surprised that the international body should take such action. If the men at Riverside go out, it will directly affect about 125 men.

The seven former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the sugar trust who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government and for the use of false weights, pleaded not guilty to the indictments today in New York. Counsel for the accused men asked Judge Hough for a week's time to prepare defenses to the indictments. He was given until Monday.

A dispatch from Denison, Tex., says a big gang today are clearing away the debris of a double wreck on the M. & K. T. railroad on the Route 100, at which three men were killed, one man fatally and a number seriously injured. A passenger train running at full speed was derailed at the place where a freight wreck had occurred a few hours before. Twenty passengers were injured.

The tinkle of several banjos and the shuffle of feet in merry dance marked the celebration in the Waverly, Tenn., county jail last night, by the 14 men convicted of night riding and sentenced yesterday to but ten days in jail and fines of \$500 each. They were overjoyed at the light sentence imposed on them. The night riders were found guilty of having whipped Seigne J. M. Reese, Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, has authorized Ever Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks, to draw \$100,000.00 from his deposits in foreign banks, according to a statement in the Beirut newspapers. It is understood that Abdul was promised immunity from the death sentence in his coming court martial if he would turn over to the government his vast fortune.

Charles B. Galloway, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Louisiana, and one of the most distinguished clergymen in the United States, died early today at Jackson, Miss. Bishop Galloway had been ill but a short time of pneumonia. He was one of the most prominent leaders of the prohibition movement in the South. He had been bishop since 1866.

Fight followers who witnessed the beating Young Corbett gave Harry Serrano, in their opinion, that the one time light weight champion is slowly but surely "coming back."

Today's Telegraphic News

The Paris Strike.

Paris, May 12.—Paris today is feeling the grip of the postmen's and telegraphers' strike which was declared last evening.

Despite the government's assertion that the strike is not serious, the service between France and England is already sadly disorganized and becoming worse. Letters and telegrams are piling up in the local offices and the limited force of operators from the army is hours behind in its work.

By night the strike leaders say they will have effected a complete cessation of mail and telegraph service with the exception of the government's wireless, between England and France, and will have communication with Italy interrupted.

The best of order has prevailed up to the present time, but the government is apprehensive and today increased the number of troops in every Paris barracks. The barracks are also well supplied with machine guns.

All the postoffices and telegraph stations in the city are heavily guarded. Telephone service throughout the city and country is not yet seriously interrupted.

An acute situation is not expected to develop until parliament has finished its debate on the strike, which will probably be tomorrow. There is every indication that Premier Clemenceau will be upheld. When the vote of approval is taken, the signal will be given to make the strike complete.

One thing that may seriously work against the strike is the lack of support from the public. Even a majority of the strikers openly admit that the strike is not of their own choosing, but was forced upon them by the leaders.

The government announced this afternoon that it would probably stop its railway mail service and rely instead upon the big automobile mail service that it has organized. Hundreds of big automobiles are in readiness with soldiers acting as chauffeurs. Wireless communication between the government station on the Eiffel tower and the war vessels in the nearby harbors and coast towns has been successfully maintained, although the strikers say they have a way of interrupting these wireless messages.

The Bourse was almost normal today, indicating the public belief that the strike will be short-lived.

Paris, May 12.—The strike situation today decided turn for the worst this afternoon, and the troops surrounding the postoffice building were reinforced by cavalry and police reserves under the strictest order to quell any outbreak. It is now feared that there will be a serious outbreak tonight.

Thirty Drowned.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—With three bodies already recovered and between 20 and 25 still missing, it is now believed that the number of workmen who lost their lives in the capsizing of a 24 foot gasoline yawl in the Ohio river, opposite McKees Rocks, last night, will exceed thirty. Not until the river has given up all its dead, will the exact number be known. All the victims were workmen returning to their homes in the lower North side. In their eagerness to get their homes, the men made a rash for the little yawl and it was made to carry more than its capacity. It began to settle soon after leaving the McKees Rocks side, then started to ship water and when a distress was reached, it overturned and sank. A few managed to swim ashore, and eight were rescued in a thrilling manner, by John Dyer, an engineer of a ferry boat, but the others are certain to have gone to their death. It is believed today that not less than 40 men were crowded into the little vessel.

Unprovoked Attack.

Lansing, Mich., May 12.—The gasbes in the throat of State Representative W. H. Schantz, of Hastings, are not fatal. The authorities began an investigation today of the past of James Duggan, his alleged assailant, to establish a motive for the cutting. Schantz's assailant walked up to the legislator on the street last night, and after saying "Come with me," whipped out a razor and inflicted several long cuts on Schantz's throat and jaw. The crime seems absolutely without motive. When Duggan was captured two hours later, in a box car, he fought like a madman vainly snapping an empty revolver at the police.

The Wirz Monument.

Andersonville, Ga., May 12.—The memory of Captain Henry Wirz the Confederate commander of Andersonville prison during the civil war, who was executed under a verdict of the military commission for the alleged atrocities that characterized the conduct of the prison, was honored today when the United Daughters of the Confederacy unveiled a monument to the "Martyr Jailor of the South." An extensive programme of speeches and songs was carried out and the granite column was unveiled by a daughter of the prison commander.

Execution of Mutineers.

Constantinople, May 12.—Great crowds assembled in four quarters of the city today, to witness the execution of twenty-one mutineers. Little excitement attended the executions, which have become a part of the daily routine, and are being taken by the people as a common place spectacle.

Russian Affairs.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—The Donnas today appropriated 80,000 rubles for the improvement of the army. Simultaneously with the announcement of this heavy military appropriation comes news from the Kiev district telling of the frightful famine conditions throughout the province. The famine is rapidly spreading and two thirds of the population of the province are starving slowly to death.

The government has as yet made no move looking toward the relief of the sufferers. It is now understood that the Stolyin cabinet will not resign. The Czar has waived the cabinet members to retain their portfolios and it is believed they will obey for the present at least.

Mr. Roosevelt's Game Bag.

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 12.—Two giraffes, one leopard, and one buffalo were killed, and two leopards were captured, and a lion was shot by Mr. Roosevelt's hunting trophies, according to messages that came from Mchakes today. The giraffes were shot last yesterday and Mr. Roosevelt's delight at his success was accentuated by the fact that in more than a week, he had been on a visit to this elusive game. One of the giraffes shot last yesterday was shot at a distance of 400 yards and while it was falling at full speed. The giraffe and buffalo were both new additions to Mr. Roosevelt's assortment of game which now stands at seventeen.

The George H. Daggett Company, a Chicago Board of Trade brokerage firm, posted an official notice on the board today, announcing that transfer of its trades to another house. The cause of this action is not stated.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

W. A. Smoot & Co's Planing Mill.

Office Building and Four Other Structures Practically Destroyed—Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Lumber and Building Material Destroyed—Heroic Work of Firemen.

Alexandria added another serious disaster to the fire annals of the city about ten o'clock this morning when a blaze and a volume of smoke ascended quickly from the southern end of W. A. Smoot & Co's planing mill, on the southeast corner of Cameron and Lee streets. Although an immediate alarm was sounded and a quick response made, it almost less time than it takes to tell it the huge structure, occupying one-fourth of the block, was a roaring mass of flames. The heat soon became intense, so much that it was virtually impossible for the firemen to remain near enough to check the flames. A stiff northwest wind fanned the fire, and in a few minutes' time flames were being wafted through the air, falling on roofs of buildings in some instances as far south as Duke street.

On both sides of Cameron street huge piles of lumber had been placed, and these were soon burning furiously, while the building material in the doomed structures which was also feeding the flames filled Cameron street, between Lee and Union, with a mass of flames many feet high.

The flames roared as they forged their way into the piles of lumber on the south side of the square, and they, too, were soon added to the pyre.

The frame houses on the southeast corner of Cameron and Lee streets were seen to be doomed, and the only hope of the firemen was that the three-story brick building adjoining on the south would prove a buffer and keep the fire from crossing the alley and into the planing mill of Henry K. Field & Co., in which event the fire would doubtless have burned all the buildings on the river front south of Cameron street.

The firemen worked heroically for about two hours to prevent this, although at times it looked as though their labors would prove futile.

At times huge tongues of flame protruded half way across the alley only to be beaten back by streams of water from the engines.

The mill proper was at this juncture a roasting mass of flames, while the blazing lumber piles were bringing the fire nearer and nearer to the dwellings on the southeast corner. The frame house on the northwest corner and the brick houses on the north and west of it demanded the attention of the firemen, as these at times caught fire from the terrific heat.

As the fire progressed the rear portions of the frame houses on the southeast corner were blazing and doomed to destruction, while the roof of the brick building adjoining on the south was afire in several places.

At this critical juncture two firemen ascended the pyramidal roof of the brick house carrying hose with them, and facing the heat, smoke and flying embers fought the flames as they moved toward them.

The flames from the lumber piles were in the meantime still endeavoring to force their way across the alley, menacing Henry K. Field & Co's planing mill on the south side, but at each critical moment when it appeared it was about to accomplish its purpose, the firefighters forced it back.

The roofs of buildings in the rear of stores on the north side of King street were at times smoking, and men were kept on the roofs with buckets of water engaged in extinguishing the small blazes before they assumed dangerous proportions.

In some instances rickety structures in the path of the fire were demolished. It was nearly noon before it was seen that the fire was under control, but it was a long way from being extinguished, as a space occupying at least a square was a mass of burning embers from which flames still danced high, rendering it impossible for people to come in close proximity of the scene of the disaster.

The Alexandria authorities, when they realized that the fire was likely to overtake the three engines of this city, telephoned to Washington for assistance. It was hoped that the fire engine would be able to steam to Alexandria and aid in preventing the spread of flames.

Unfortunately the steamer was out of commission and undergoing repairs, but the Washington authorities made a quick response by placing fire engines Nos. 4 and 18 with a combination hose wagon and a chemical engine on the special Pennsylvania Railroad train with orders to proceed to Alexandria as quickly as possible. The apparatus was in charge of Assistant Chief Sullivan, and when the train reached Union street the engines were placed on the wharf at the foot of Cameron street and tied with the Alexandria apparatus in subduing the flames. Shortly before one o'clock the fire engine made her appearance on this city. The steamer was towed here by the U. S. tugboat Teckmeh. She was immediately docked at the foot of Cameron street and soon had four lines of hose playing on the fire.

A squad of Washington policemen, which had been sent here by Major Sylvester, arrived on an electric train and rendered material aid to the Alexandria officers in keeping crowds back and in protecting property which had necessarily been placed in the streets.

While the fire was virtually under control, the flames were by no means subdued, and the upper portion of the brick building use by Smoot & Co. as an office on the northwest corner of Cameron and Union streets was by this time wrapped in flames.

There was no likelihood, however, of the fire crossing the street and into the buildings of the Mutual Ice Company, as the engines which were on the wharf were at work staying the advance of the devouring element.

The wind had in the meantime diminished in force, and it was apparent that the fire was now confined to the buildings destroyed and partially destroyed, and people owning property in the vicinity or engaged in business in the neighborhood experienced material relief.

A survey of the scene in the afternoon shows that the mill, apart from the brick furnace room in the north end, is practically wiped out. The books and some other things were saved, but that nearly everything else in the structure, except the machinery, was destroyed. As stated above, the brick building used

as an office a square to the east, is gutted.

The three frame dwellings on the southeast corner of Cameron and Lee streets were practically destroyed, and the three-story brick house adjoining on the south considerably damaged.

Other buildings in the neighborhood were slightly damaged by flying embers. At one time the Corby Bakery was seriously menaced. The roof was burning but the fire was quickly extinguished.

The loss is hard to approximate. W. A. Smoot & Co., who are insured in lumbermen's mutual companies, say their loss is upwards of \$50,000. The dwellings destroyed and damaged belonged to Rev. J. Strother Jones. They are also insured.

A considerable quantity of insured lumber belonging to Henry K. Field & Co., was destroyed.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It originated in a bank of shavings in the southern end of the mill. As soon as discovered an attempt was made to subdue the flames by steam. It was seen that this was impossible and an alarm was sounded.

W. A. Smoot & Co. will continue business as usual.

During the progress of the fire several men were at times partially overcome by smoke, but they were soon revived, and in some cases firemen received slight burns.

While the fire was gotten under control about noon the flames continued to rage till about 8 o'clock this evening. The Washington fire engines were withdrawn from service at 2:30 o'clock, loaded on cars and later were sent back to Washington. The steamer Fire-fighter ceased throwing water on the fire at 2 o'clock, but was still at the wharf at 4 o'clock. Large crowds of people from Washington came here to visit the scene of the fire.

HAINS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Capt. Peter Conover Hains, jr., was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree yesterday afternoon by the jury which tried him for the killing of William E. Annis, a publisher, at the Bay-side Yacht Club, Flushing, N. Y., August 15, 1908.

The verdict was influenced by the instructions of Judge Garrison, who presided at the trial in Flushing, and who charged the jury that they could, if they so desired, find the accused guilty in a degree of manslaughter. The jury was out three hours.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter in the first degree is twenty years' imprisonment.

The prisoner was immediately remanded to the custody of the sheriff until next Monday, when sentence will be imposed. Capt. Hains showed no emotion when, on command to rise and face the jury, he heard the verdict against him. His face wore the dull and uncomprehending look which has been noted during the trial.

In striking contrast to the demeanor of the prisoner was the grief of his aged father, Gen. Peter C. Hains, and his brother, Mr. John Powell Hains. For a moment they sat as if dazed, then broke down and wept.

Mrs. Hains, the mother, was not in the courtroom when the verdict was rendered, having returned to Manhattan to await the jury's finding with her son, Thornton, at the Hotel Astor. She was in her apartment at the hotel and had not heard the news until a reporter gave her the first intimation of the verdict.

Mrs. Hains was all unnerved by the news, and rocked to and fro, moaning pitifully. "It can't be true! It can't be true!"

Around her were gathered the three little children of Capt. Hains. Their cries joined hers as they saw their grandfather in anguish.

Gathering them in her arms, Mrs. Hains cried again, "Oh, it can't be true!"

"I can say nothing," she at last managed to say. "There is nothing I can say. I am heartbroken."

New York May 12.—His conviction of manslaughter in first degree has not altered the apathetic attitude of Capt. Hains, and he spent as quiet and restful a night last night as he has since he entered the Queens county jail eight months ago. He expressed no concern today as to the verdict. John F. Mc Intyre and David O'Reilly, of counsel for Capt. Hains, are at work preparing the motion for a new trial, which will be made before Judge Garretson on Monday.

Both say they are confident that they will be able to set aside the manslaughter verdict.

The announcement of foreman Sandling of the jury that he and his fellow jurors had found the captain guilty of manslaughter was totally unexpected to everyone connected with the case. The worst that the defendant looked for was an insanity acquittal. It develops that when the men left the court room to consider the verdict six men stood out for conviction and six voted for acquittal. A compromise on the forth ballot resulted in the manslaughter verdict. Mrs. William E. Annis expressed herself as well satisfied with the verdict. "We do not ask for or claim the life of Capt. Hains," she said today. "All we wanted was justice and I believe the verdict is convincing proof of the great wrong Captain Hains did me, when he robbed me of my husband and my children of their father. The case was tried on its merits and Captain Hains was fortunate not to have a more serious verdict found against him."

New York Stock Market.

New York, May 12.—The persistent buying of the coalers caused leading to cross sell, while Delaware and Hudson scored a five point advance. The strength in the stacks carried along the entire list and advances ranging from fractions to over a point were made in a large number of issues.

Governments unchanged, others strong. The market took a good deal of its vigor during the last half of the forenoon, with prices in many cases showing some moderate declines from the highest.

Henry Phelps, the noted Philanthropist, founder of the Phelps dispensary, at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, has been unanimously elected a trustee of the hospital.

THE WEAVER PIANO

today stands in the front rank among the most distinguished high grade pianos made. W. I. Whitson, Sole Agent, 611-613 King Street, Alexandria.

IN MEMORIAM.

In sad but loving remembrance of our dear father, THOMAS W. GOULD, who departed this life, May 12, 1908—our dear son today.

By His Children.

City Council.

Mr. E. C. Dunn was re-elected city engineer at the joint meeting of the City Council last night, and the tax and license bills for the year beginning June 1, 1909, and ending May 31, 1910, were reported by the finance committee, read the second and third times in the Board of Aldermen and passed. These bills, under the present laws, were laid over in the Common Council. The appropriation bill for the fiscal year was submitted and referred to the finance committee.

The rate of taxation is the same as that of last year, but a discount of six per cent. is allowed on all bills paid by July 1, and four per cent. on those paid by September 1. At present a discount of ten per cent. is allowed on bills paid on or before the first named date.

The license bill increases the license on liquor dealers from \$100 to \$125; on breweries from \$25 to \$50; on ordinaries from \$120 to \$150, and on wholesale liquor dealers the license is fixed at \$120.

Minor changes are made in licenses on performances given in halls; wood and coal dealers are required to pay \$30; telegraph companies \$50; steam laundries \$15; hand laundries \$5, and \$10 is charged on each automobile used for hire.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. Sweeney, after the minutes of the last meeting had been read, submitted the ordinance imposing taxes on persons, property, incomes, etc., etc.

Nearly all the members asked questions concerning the provisions of the ordinance, all of which were answered by Mr. Sweeney, after which the ordinance was read the second and third times and was passed by a unanimous vote.

The license bill was then read, and Mr. Sweeney explained the variations from the bill of last year. This was also passed by a unanimous vote.

The appropriation bill and a resolution empowering the finance committee to negotiate a temporary loan to meet expenses for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1909, were referred to that committee.

A report of the committee on light recommending the erection of an electric light at the intersection of Oronoco and Payne streets was received from the Common Council, that board having adopted the report.

Mr. Ballenger was opposed to concurring in the action of the lower board, and said he saw no good reason for lighting the commons in that vicinity.

Several members called attention to the fact that houses were being erected in that locality.

Mr. Marbury moved that the Aldermen concur in the action of the Common Council, and upon a vote being taken his motion was adopted, ayes 5, noes 1. (Mr. Ballenger.)

The action of the Common Council was concurred in by unanimous votes on all the other papers which came in.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The largest session in a long time was in the Council Chamber last night, nearly the whole of the executive committee of Home-coming Week being present in the interest of their petition.

Council was called to order at 8:10. All of the members were present except Mr. Brill, who is confined to his home by illness.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Smith permitting a side track to be laid on Henry street, between Wythe and Pendleton, for the use of Board-Armstrong & Co. was read.

Mr. Monroe asked if this could be acted on at once.

The chair said it could, but that it should be referred.

Mr. Monroe withdrew his objection and the ordinance was referred to the committee on streets and general laws.

A petition was received from the executive committee on Home-coming Week saying that with a deficit of \$2,000 the committee could raise \$1,200 and asking Council to appropriate the balance. This was introduced by Mr. Leadbeater by request and upon his motion it was referred to the finance committee. Not another word was spoken on the subject and the large delegation of the Home-coming Week committee at once left the Council room.

Mr. Leadbeater moved that a joint session be held to elect a city engineer. This was carried and Mr. Harrison was requested to notify the Aldermen. Mr. Harrison reappeared and reported that when the Aldermen finished a discussion then under way and they would join Council in electing a city engineer.

Mr. Smith suggested that while waiting for the Aldermen the ordinance to revise the health and sanitary laws which he then reported be put on its second reading.